WILT RESISTANT TOMATO IS SEEN

Ailment Causes an Annual Loss of More Than 115,000 Tons in Few States.

FUNGUS LIVES IN THE SOIL

Four Varieties Have Been Developed Which Will Produce Heavy Crops of Excellent Fruit on Soil Badly Infested.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The only successful means of controlling tomato wilt is through the development of resistant varieties, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Tomato wilt causes an annual loss of more than 115,000 tons of tomatoes in the Middle Atlantic, Gulf and lower Mississippi states. The wilt fungus lives in the soil and invades the tomato plant through its roots. Spraying the plant has no effect on the disease, and no important results have been obtained in the control of the trouble through soil treatment.

Varieties Developed.

Four varieties of tomatoes have been developed which will produce heavy crops of excellent fruit on land so badly infested by wilt that ordinary tomatoes cannot be grown upon it.

Excellent Wilt-Resistant Type of Tomatoes.

They are selections from the Greater Baltimore, Stone and Merveille des Marches (Marvel of the Market), three of the best commercial varieties grown. They possess, in addition to wilt resistance, all the good qualities of their parent varieties. Extensive field tests have shown them to be well adapted to all parts of the United States in which tomato wilt is present. The work done in connection with the development of these varieties is described in a new department bulletin, No. 1015, Development of Wilt-Resistant Tomatoes, by F. J. Pritchard, physiologist, which may be obtained upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Very few commercial varieties of tomatoes possess appreciable resistance to wilt. The Duke of York and the Buckeye State, apparently one variety under two names, are highly resistant, but they produce poorer fruit than the varieties developed by the department.

Livingston's Globe is somewhat resistant, but its fruit, although of good size and shape, is objectionable to canners and also to dealers in some other markets because of its purple color. Moreover, it is very susceptible to nailhead rot, a destructive disease prevalent in the South.

Obtain Resistant Varieties.

Superior wilt-resistant varieties may be obtained by selection from varieties that normally produce a heavy crop of excellent fruit, and vary considerably in the degree of wilt resistance possessed by their individual plants. Even if such varieties are susceptible to wilt, if they produce occasional resistant plants, they afford good material for selection, but the selections have to be carefully tested on uniformly wilt-infested soil for a period of several years in order to obtain the best strains or varieties—a process requiring more time, skill and expense than the average grower can give to it. Most varieties transmit approximately the same degree of wilt resistance to all their plants and consequently offer little opportunity for improvement by selection. Tomato plants selected for wilt resistance usually transmit to their immediate offspring as much resistance as can be developed from them by subsequent selection. In a few instances increased resistance has been obtained in the second selection, but not in later selections.

FIRST TREATMENT OF HIDES

First Spread It Out With Hair Side Down and Then Cover Evenly With Layer of Salt.

If the hide from any animal is to be held a few days before selling, the first treatments are essential, according to the animal husbandry department at Iowa State college. In handling, first salt it by spreading it out hair side down and covering it evenly with a heavy layer of salt. Fold the head and legs in until the hide forms a strip one and one-half to two feet wide. Start at the head and roll tightly and then tie securely with a strong string.

SILAGE NOT EXPENSIVE FEED

It Is Cheap When Compared With Other Roughages Which Are Higher Than Grain.

Although many farmers believe that silage is an expensive feed, especially when the work in producing it is considered, is a cheap feed, as compared to other roughages which are higher than grains this season. When corn was high many farmers used silage because they could save corn.

Indicates Good Soil.

Don't let a rank growth of weeds discourage you. It means that the soil is in fine condition for vegetables —when you move the weeds off.

Guard Against Frost.

It is not safe to plant sweet corn, beans, melons, squashes or cucumbers until after the danger of frost is past, as even a light frost may ruin them.

Good cows plus systematic feeding multiplied by good business judgment equals success in dairying.

MORTGAGES INCREASE WITH VALUE OF FARM

Gain During Last Decade Appears Almost Startling.

Growth Has Been Most Marked in Sections Which Have Made Greatest Progress—No Cause for Alarm, Says Bulletin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the increase in farm mortgage indebtedness during the last decade appears almost startling, the increase is not in itself a cause for alarm, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in Department Bulletin 1047, Farm Mortgage Loans by Banks, Insurance Companies, and Other Agencies, a new publication prepared by V. N. Valgren and Elmer E. Engelbert and now ready for distribution. The increase, say the writers, is rather a logical result of increased market value of farms. The rise in these values, in turn, reflects better farm incomes during the decade than prevailed during the preceding years, these incomes being to a considerable extent invested in added permanent improvements in the form of buildings, fences, silos, and drainage and irrigation systems. According to preliminary reports for the census of 1920, mortgage indebtedness on farms operated by full owners amounted to $4,012,711,213, as against $1,726,172,851 in 1910. The information available concerning the amount and sources of farm mortgage loans in the United States is fragmentary, the bulletin points out.

A very large percentage of farm mortgages is the result of land transfers, the mortgage, like tenancy, forming a rung in the agricultural ladder to farm ownership. The size of the mortgage naturally tends to bear a direct relationship to the purchase price of the farm. To the extent that farm mortgages are the result of investments in productive permanent improvements and equipment by existing farm owners, they evidence progress and not regression. In general, the increase in farm mortgages during each decade since data were first gathered by the census has been most marked in sections which have made the greatest progress during that period. Even where improvements are paid for out of savings instead of with the proceeds of loans, the increased value and price of a farm is quite certain to result in a larger mortgage in case the farm is transferred to a new owner.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

IMPROPER PLACE FOR TOOLS

There Is Great Danger of Injury if Rake or Hoe Is Left Lying on Ground in Garden.

What may happen if a hoe or rake is left lying on the ground is shown in this picture. A rake with sharp teeth often bites through good shoe-leather.

When the carpenter is through working he carefully cleans his tools and puts them away in a box because he wants them to be in good condition

A Rake With Sharp Teeth Often Bites Through Good Shoe Leather.

for work the next day. A hoe or spade left overnight in the garden is sure to be rusted and in poor condition for use.

Garden tools not in use should be placed upright against the fence or house. At night they should be placed indoors.

CHICKEN SUPPLY FOR FAMILY

Farmer Should Find a Source Enough Young Cockerels for Occasional Use on Table.

This is the time of year that many farmers sell parts of their flocks of chickens. Often young cockerels are sold long before the "fried chicken" season is over, so that the family has fried chicken only occasionally. In order to avoid this, one should plan to can enough chicken to keep the family well supplied.

ROTATION URGED IN GARDENS

Farmer Should Avoid Planting Same Crop on Same Land for Two or More Seasons.

Remember that it is just as necessary to rotate for garden crops as for field crops; therefore, in the management of the garden keep this fact in mind and avoid planting the same crop on the same land two or more seasons.

Water Won't Drain.

The water will not drain away from the yards and barn if a half-foot of manure is scattered over the surface. That which does escape will carry the best of the fertilizer with it.

Indication of Spirit.

The number of boarder cows sold from a neighborhood, balanced against the number of purebred sires used, is generally a good indication of the spirit of the place.

Grow Feed Crops.

Plant enough feed crops this spring to provide for the stock next winter. Grow the crops that are adapted to your locality.

Successful Farm Factors.

Honor and self-respect are factors for successful farming, as they are in other business.

Beans and Tomatoes.

Beans may be planted in succession Tomatoes may be transplanted early and late.

New Skirt Wins Miladys Favor

On Broadway their skirts are short —way to the knees, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times. The college girls around Columbia wear theirs, too, at this high stopping place. But, take a walk on Fifth avenue any of these afternoons, and you will not fail to see the skirts descending and descending. And, when you do see the newer and the smarter things as they are actually worn then you are forced to confess that you like them.

Their smartness lies not alone in the fact that they are distinctly new, but they shine because they are so beautifully proportioned and designed. It is not only that the skirts have descended, but the waistlines have done the same thing in a totally harmonious fashion, and the sleeves are just as long in proportion, so that the smart woman's figure becomes something with a new appearance rather than of any lengthened appearance. In other words, before you know it, your skirts will be long, too, and you will hardly know the difference.

A certain comfort lies in these newer and more formal clothes in that they are notably suited to the more mature figure. The girlish stuff of the last few seasons looked all right on some of the older women, but if we are honest on the subject it did not superlatively become all of them. And the scant straightness of the gowns that are passing into fashion's discard and many unflattering ways with them when they adorned the lines that were more plump.

Now these newer frocks with all their fullness and draping and pleating offer many little subtle tricks by which a figure that is more than ordinarily large or of unlovely proportions may be so softly obliterated that the dress walks right into the class with the leaders of fashion. Really the newer dresses are more artistic things than were their predecessors. They have kept the best from the older styles and have added new points that make them absolutely fascinating.

For Conservative Women.

Newer full length dresses from Paris are designed to suit the more conservative woman as she makes a choice for her wardrobe. One by Madeleine and Madeleine is of that softly flowing type which has taken so firm a hold upon the women who are taking up the newer lines and dresses. Only the wide band of embroidery at the waistline and the buttons along the edges of the flowing sleeves suggest any trimming arrangement. But the lines of the frock are its glory, and they are used here only to illustrate the sort of dress which is becoming increasingly popular.

A frock of this kind covered by a loose and flopping coat with sleeves that are as wide as they can manage to be, is the sort of costume that you can see now and again at the smart gathering places in town. There are more of them to be noticed every day and even if you have pledged yourself to short and sport clothes for good because of their entire comfort you cannot help but turn about to admire the new costumes with all their couturier. Its embroidery, of course, takes up every color in the rainbow and then adds silver and gold. It is a subtle handling of color with no repeat anywhere about the gown, the plain black being left to set off the loveliness of the color as it is massed over the hips.

New Dress of Blue Serge.

Another frock, by Patou, is the latest French interpretation of what they are pleased to call "serge marine." Now spring, and no season in fact, is complete without its brand new dress of blue serge and in the designing of this type of frock the French most certainly excel. This one has retained all of the attributes which made the serge

Winsome Serge Frock.

frock of last season a real success. It has the straight line. It has the coat dress opening. It has the embroidery. And it has the short sleeves. But, how differently all of these fine points are arranged. The embroidery is distributed in quite a unique way. The sleeves, while they are short, are still very much more loosely fitted than were those in the old days. The waistline is long and the belt is but loosely attached and fitted. Then, too, the lines of both the skirt and waist are ample and full and left to go their own sweet way rather than being held tight enough to outline the figure in any radical way.

The fact is that this dress is an excellent example of the serge dress that is popular and good in style just now. There are many of them to be seen no matter where you turn your head, but the best of them have the long lines that are characteristic of this model and always they are as simple as can be in all of their expression.

Now the coats which are chosen to wear with these dresses are perhaps just as interesting as the dresses themselves, for no matter what may be the general character of the coat this season, it still must have about it enough looseness and floppiness to place it in the picture class. And when it is used to cover a frock which in itself is already picturesque, then the combination cannot well help but be charming.

Capes in Great Number.

Of capes there are many, and even more than that, to be seen upon the streets. The newer wraps have sleeves of some sort, either set into their meshes or cut as parts of the wrapping material. When you see the wrap approaching you on the street, you can hardly believe that it is not a cape, but when you come close to it you will realize that the sleeves which happen to be concealed miraculously in its folds are the portion of the thing that give it its style.

Then the hats that go with these costumes are, perhaps, the most vivid and inspiring parts of the costumes as a whole. No gown and coat are complete without their hat designed to be a consistent part of them.

With the all-black or all-blue suits there are any number of red hats in all shades of vividness to be seen. Then there are some bright green hats for those who can wear them, and, in truth, no shade or color has been neglected by the spring headgear if you are to believe your own eyes as you see the new fashions assembling. For the dresses of brighter colors there are, perhaps, hats that are more neutral in tone. And often the hats are made to match the costume, being made either from the material which composes the dress or coat or being composed of some other fabric that exactly matches it.

Black Satin Colorful Embroidery

drooping flowing lines. You may even have a moment of temptation to change your resolution for this newer sort of picturesqueness has its own appeal and, eventually, nearly every woman will want to try her own powers of harmonizing with the prevalent mode.

This Madeleine frock is of black satin—that never-failing favorite material of the French woman and her

SPRING FADS

Many summer resort suits feature the very high collar, which is often of fur.

Bathing suits of printed foulard and pussywillow taffeta have made appearance.

A buckle of strass holds in place the drapery of a dinner gown of shiny black satin.

Many brides like the fashion of wearing their orange blossoms in the form of a diadem.

Silk crepe frocks have resorted to organdie to fashion their wide collars and frilled cuffs.

A frock of tomato red handkerchief linen is embroidered in white cotton and edged with net.

A tailleur of beige epinglise has collar and cuffs made of very narrow, finely-twisted ribbon.

A new silk scarf of black and French blue stripes with a wide fringe edge can be worn effectively with a navy blue suit or a dark afternoon dress.

A gayly figured frock of crepe de chine has circles of straw embroidery forming a girdle.

In stockings, sheer taupe and onion lead for daytime, and mauve shades for evening wear.

Many gowns in periwinkle blue and pink and blue chiffon are decorated with tiny seashells.

Circular insets of gold and soft colored lame relieve a gown of plain and jetted black voile.

Tailored blouses are enjoying a great vogue, and whether fashioned of cotton or silk fabrics are in great demand, manufacturers report.

Gray and Blue Prominent.

In voiles and sheer fabrics much light gray is seen. Wedgewood blue is also prominent. Jade green and the violet shades appear in many cotton fabrics for those who prefer color. Temple orange and periwinkle purple are new shades of the two popular colors.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MAY 28.

JEREMIAH SPEAKS BOLDLY FOR GOD.

LESSON TEXT.—Jer. 26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Amend your ways and your doings, and obey the voice of the Lord.—Jer. 26:13.

REFERENCE MATERIAL.—II Sam. 12:1-14; I Kings 21:17-24; Jer. 7:1-15; Amos 6:1-8.

PRIMARY TOPIC.—The Story of a Brave Prophet.

JUNIOR TOPIC.—A Brave Prophet's Message.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Jeremiah Speaks Boldly for God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—When and How Should Wrong Be Rebuked?

1. Jeremiah's Solemn Warning to Judah (vv. 1-7).

The Lord commanded him to stand in a conspicuous place in the temple and proclaim the judgment which was about to fall upon them because of their sins. The object was to provoke them to repentance (v. 3). If they would not repent, God would make the temple as Shiloh (v. 6). Just as Shiloh was once the dwelling place of the Lord and now fallen into decay and abandoned, so will it be with the temple. Jeremiah was sent to speak the words the Lord had told him and not to diminish a word. The minister of God must utter unreservedly and faithfully all that God commands him to speak; neither intimidation nor flattery should turn him aside. The reason is that God has sent him.

II. Jeremiah on Trial (vv. 8-11).

1. Cause of Arrest (v. 8). It was for faithfully speaking all that the Lord had commanded. The one who speaks boldly what God commands shall be opposed. The time-server and self-seeker will not stand for such a ministry.

2. The Charge (vv. 8, 9). It was a capital crime. They said, "Thou shalt surely die." His guilt according to their charge was twofold: (1) Pretending to speak for God; (2) Speaking against the temple and the city. According to their charge he was guilty of blasphemy and sacrilege. The one who prophesied without God's command was to be punished by death (Deut. 18:20). Blasphemy was also punished by death (Lev. 24:16). Both Jesus and Stephen were accused of blasphemy.

3. The Princes Sit in Judgment (vv. 10, 11). When the excitement reached the ears of the princes they came to judge of the merits of the case. Matters of state were not entirely in the hands of the priests and elders, but were partly controlled by members of the royal family.

III. Jeremiah's Defense (vv. 12-15). Threats of death did not deter him from preaching, but only made him repeat his message with clearness and tenderness.

1. Reiterates His Divine Commission (v. 12). He had nothing to deny, but to repeat what he had said. He plainly told them that in opposing him they were opposing God, for he was God's messenger.

2. His Exhortation (v. 13). He urged them to amend their ways and obey God, and God would not bring upon them judgment. Their threats did not cause him to suppress or soften his message.

3. He Gave Himself Up (v. 14). He did not resist the powers of government (Rom. 13:1). Knowing that he was sent of God he was content to trust God for deliverance. He did not fear what man could do unto him.

4. Warns of Fatal Consequence (v. 15). He frankly told them that God had sent him and if they killed him they would be guilty of defying God. Resistance to God's prophet would be resistance to God. Woe would not only fall upon them, but the nation and city would suffer.

IV. Jeremiah Saved (vv. 16-24). He was acquitted. God is able to raise up friends and advocates from the ranks of those who oppose us. All hearts are in God's hands.

1. Judgment of the Princes (v.16). They pronounced him not guilty, as he had spoken in the name of the Lord. Jeremiah's words convinced them that he was speaking the truth.

2. Speech of the Elders (vv. 17-23) As the princes probably represented the king, so the elders represented the people.

The elders plead for Jeremiah and adduced several cases in illustration: (1) Micah (vv. 18, 19). Micah had prophesied against Jerusalem, but the king Hezekiah instead of putting him to death, repented and thus turned aside the punishment which was impending. (2) Urijah (vv. 20-23). Urijah prophesied against the city and land and thus incurred the wrath of Jehoiakim, who brought him back from Egypt whence he had fled and slew him.

Though all this was done, judgment was not thus thwarted. Killing God's prophets does not prevent God's judgment, but intensifies it. In the case of Hezekiah God's judgments were turned aside through heeding the words of the prophet, and in the case of Jehoiakim judgment fell upon the nation because of refusal and maltreatment of the prophet.

3. Rescued by Ahikam (v. 24). Ahikam must have been a man of influence such as to be able to interfere at such a time.

Must Bear Cross Joyfully.

The pictures of our Lord on the cross, the earliest representations, were not like the later ones; they were of a victorious figure in the prime of life, with no nails through His hands and feet, with an upright head, and a look of joyful self-sacrifice. And that is what we must aim at: we must bear the cross joyfully; "take up" the cross —it mal s all the difference—lying down under it is one thing, taking it up is another. Take it up bravely, joyfully, cheerfully, and you will find the cross comparatively easy to bear.—The Bishop of London.

Fresh-Water Sport.

The Stranger—That's a fine string of catfish you have. May I ask how you catch them?

The Old Riverman—Well, sometimes I bait with a live mouse, but most generally I use a trained dogfish and he chases 'em up a tree.

Instant Relief.

"So you think Katherine made a very suitable match."

"Yes, indeed. You know what a nervous, excitable girl she was? Well, she married a composer."

SPRINGTIME IN ZOO

"Good-morning," said Mr. Yak from Asia.

"Good-morning," said Mr. Cape Buffalo from South Africa.

"I have a pleasant enough disposition," said Mr. Yak, "but I am annoyed if anyone tries to pull my great long shaggy hair."

"You have such heavy hair," said Mr. Cape Buffalo, "it is truly magnificent."

"Ah yes," said Mr. Yak, "my hair is very nice and very fine. When I think of the effort some creatures go to so as to have whiskers and beards and mustaches and such things I have to smile.

"And ladies have their hair treated so it will be long and little girls wish they had as long curly hair as other little girls they know.

"It is all very funny to me, for I naturally have long hair. It is very shaggy and very heavy and every one notices it about me right away."

"I am a water buffalo, if anyone should ask me," said Mr. Cape Buffalo, "and I used to be a beast of burden. But I'm resting now and having a good time. The keeper says that either of us will run straight into a person without noticing them at all. We're rather stupid in that way.

"But that doesn't matter. It is the springtime now. And that seems to be a most exciting time in the zoo."

"Ah, I do not bother about the springtime," said Mr. Yak. "I do not mind the bad weather, for I have such a nice heavy coat."

"Ah," said Mr. Elephant, "we like the spring, for we are made to look so beautiful in the springtime. Ah yes, great things are done to us. We have our toenails cut and we have our teeth brushed and we have our skins oiled and we are fixed up in most beautiful shape for the summer.

"Of course I do not mean that we are not of beautiful shape in any case. An elephant's shape is something to wonder at and admire.

"But we are made to look our very best and an elephant's best is pretty fine.

"Of course, as I've explained before," Mr. Elephant continued, "when we are in the free state we cut our nails by climbing and walking and we oil our handsome shapes by going into the native marshes where there is much oily water.

"So they try to give us as much the same kind of treatment as they can in the zoo."

"I think too," said Mr. Camel, "that most creatures are like houses."

"Whatever in the world do you mean?" asked Mr. Elephant.

"Why houses are cleaned in the springtime and they go in for a regu-

"I Naturally Have Long Hair."

lar spring animal cleaning here in the zoo."

"True, true," said Mr. Elephant, "there was more sense to your speech than I thought there was at first. Because, of course, you're not noted for your brains."

"Not noted for them," said Mr. Camel, "and I don't even fuss in the same way as the rest of you do for the summertime. I do shed my coat, it is true, but I do not get all fixed up for the summer.

"The keeper helped me in my shedding. Mrs. Camel is rather nervous these days. She is so proud of her child that she is constantly afraid something will happen to it. Well, she's a good sort.

"And the child! What dear, soft little humps he has, for we are of the Bactrian family with two humps apiece. He is such a dear camel child and looks as though he were nothing but legs!"

"Ah," said Fat, the coati-mundi or ant bear, "Mr. and Mrs. Aoudad are here no longer for they are at another zoo. I miss them and their interesting ways, but they say that aoudads are not in the market now—meaning there are none to be bought for the zoo. They speak of them as though they were eggs!

"Ah, I was a very sad coati-mundi for a while. My master was away for a long time. You know I am named Fat because I am so fat and well. But I got thin and couldn't eat when he was gone. When he came back I was all well again.

"We certainly love our master. Joey, the chimpanzee, and Larry, the monkey, and I all love our master. But it is time to stop talking now. What good zoo chats we have!"

Pillowcase Lightning.

Two little tots were watching the clouds near the horizon one evening, when one exclaimed: "Oh, see the sheet lightning!"

Shortly after there was a smaller flash from the same cloud, and the other cried out: "Oh, there is some pillowcase lightning!"

Hit the Wrong Nail.

Father (throwing down the hammer)—Ouch!

Son—What's the matter?

Father—I hit the wrong nail.

Couldn't Find Out.

"Do you know much about those new people next door?"

"No," said Mr. Gadder. "They only moved in two days ago and, as luck would have it, Mrs. Gadder is down with the 'flu.'"

Stuck on Every Problem.

"Do you like geometry?"

"Yes; I got stuck on every problem."

Call Tubby for Width.

"Do they call you Tubby for short?"

"No, for width."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.47; No. 2 garlicky, spot, 1.47.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 72½@73c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract corn eased off and closed ⅝c lower at 70⅝c for contract spot, and 69½ for No. 4 spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to quality, 49½c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 48½@49c.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.20½; baglots nearby, as to quality, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $35; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $33; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 32@35; do, prints, 39@42; do, blocks, 39@41; do, nearby, 35@37; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@25; Ohio rolls, 23@24; West Virginia rolls, 23@24; storepacked, 23; Md., Va. and Pa., dairy prints, 23@25.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 25; Western, 25; West Virginia, 24; Southern, 23@24.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1½ lbs. and over, 50c; do, young white leghorns, per lb., 25@40; do, springers, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 40@45; small, spring, 1¼ lbs. and less, 35@40; young winter chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 40@45; do, old roosters, per lb., 15; do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 26@27; do, do, small, per lb., 25@26; do, white leghorn hens, per lb., 25@26. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20; do, white Pekings, per lb., old, 20@25; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 18@20; do, Indian Runners, per lb., old 16@18. Pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40c; do, do, young, 35@40. Guinea fowls, young, each, 2 lbs., 70@75c; do, do, each, under 1½ lbs., 35@40; do, do, old, each, 40@45.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Western, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; red potatoes, do, $1.25@1.50; all sections, No. 2 do, 50@75c; all sections, per 150-lb. bag, $2.50@3; No. 2, do, $1.25@1.50.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $4.50@5.50; No. 2, do, $3@3.50; No. 1, per bu. crt., $1.50@1.75; No. 2, do, $1@1.25; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $3.50@4; No. 2, per 150-lb. sacks, $2@2.50; South Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; do, No. 2, $2.50@3. Sweets, all sections, per brl., $3.50@4.50. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3@3.50; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per brl., $2@2.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.25@1.50. Yams, No. 1, per bu hamp, $1@1.25.

New York.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.56½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.61; No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.47¼, c. i. f. track New York, arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 80¾c; No. 2 mixed, 80⅜, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50½c.

Rye—No. 2 Western, $1.24½, f. o. b. New York, and $1.23, c. i. f. export.

Hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@31; No. 3, $26@28; shipping, $24@26.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 37@37½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 36½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 34@36; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26@27½; storage packed, extra firsts, 29@30; do, firsts, 28@29; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selections, 39; do, uncandled 36@37; State, nearby and nearby hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@26; do, hennery browns, extras, 32@34; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 27½@31½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 17¼@17½; do, average run 16¾@17; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 17@17¼; do, average run, 16½@16¾.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 45@50c; fowls, 28; roosters, 15; turkeys, 25@30.

PHILADELPHIA.—Oats—No. 2 white, 50½@51c; No. 3 white, 49½@50.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.44@1.49; do, garlicky, $1.40@1.45.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 27c; do, firsts, 26; Western extra firsts, 27½; do, firsts, 26½; fancy selected packed, 33@35.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9½@10c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8½@9; fair to good, 7½@8; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy rough calves, 5@6

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8c; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@11.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Best vealers, $9@9.50; few head, $10; canners, $3.25@3.50; bulls, $4.50@5.50; all other killing classes dull, and weak to 25c lower; mostly 15 to 25c lower; early top yearlings, $8.35; few sows, $6.75@7.25; bulk plain to good kind, $4.75@6; stockers and feeders dull to lower; strictly good stockers, $7.40; many others, $5@6.25.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@8.60; bulls, $4.50@6.25; cows, $1.50@5.75.

He Volunteers.

"Why is your son so anxious to carry over the stepladder the new neighbors wish to borrow?"

"Three pretty girls over there."

"He didn't carry it over when they hung the pictures."

"Ah, but they are evidently hanging mistletoe now."

Trappers.

Hicks—Could a person make money trapping, I wonder?

Ricks—I know several women who have made their fortunes at it.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 21.

FREIGHT RATES CUT 10 PER CENT

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders Horizontal Cut

FAIR RETURN RATE LOWERED

Business Revival Is Aim—Cutting Of Rates Expected To Help Stabilize Conditions Affecting Commerce And Industry.

Washington.—Railroad freight rates will be reduced on July 1 by amounts equal to ten per cent. of their present levels under a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission just announced.

Practically all classes and commodities of traffic are affected by the decision which marked the conclusion of the investigation begun last autumn by the Commission on its own initiative into the reasonableness of existing freight levels.

Agricultural products in all sections of the country outside of New England, live stock and western grain and grain products are the chief commodities excluded from the reduction, these comprising the freight classifications upon which reductions have been recently put into effect. Passenger charges and Pullman fares also are left unchanged by today's decision.

With its decision on rates, the Commission announced also its determination of 5.75 per cent. as the reasonable annual return which carriers in the future will be entitled to earn on their actual capital investment. This compares with six per cent., the reasonable return level fixed under the transportation act for the period expiring March 1.

Railroads were required to signify to the Commission before May 31 whether they would voluntarily make new schedules complying with the decision or require the Commission to issue its formal and detailed order for the alteration. Though divergence in view within the Commission was indicated by several supplemental concurring or dissenting opinions, the full weight of the Commission appeared to be thrown behind the statement made in the majority and controlling opinion that "general reduction in the rate level as substantial as the condition of the carriers will permit will tend to stabilize the conditions under which commerce and industry are carried on, with consequent fuller assurance to carriers of realizing a fair return."

On the statement of the Commission that rail freight revenues in 1921 approximated $4,000,000,000, today's decision will reduce the national freight bill by $400,000,000 per year.

As stated in technical language to the railroads, the Commission said that after July 1 it would hold unreasonable rates "including more than the following percentages of increase over the rates in effect immediately prior to August 26, 1920," and set up the territorial schedules as follows:

"In the Eastern group, also between points in Illinois, territory and between Illinois territory and the Eastern group, 26 per cent. instead of the 40 per cent. authorized in the decisions last cited (increased rates of 1920).

"In the Western group and between the Western group and Illinois territory, 21.5 per cent. instead of the 35 per cent. so authorized.

"In the Southern and Mountain Pacific groups, 12.5 per cent. instead of the 25 per cent. so authorized.

"On inter-territorial traffic except as otherwise provided herein, 20 per cent. instead of the 33 1-3 per cent. so authorized."

Commissioner Potter, in a concurring decision, pointed out that the percentage reductions so defined are "in effect a requirement that present rates and charges shall, generally speaking, be reduced to 10 per cent."

PROVIDES FARMER MEMBER.

House Adopts Senate Plan For Federal Reserve Board.

Washington.—Holding the balance power, the farm bloc in the House turned down its own committee's recommendation and put through the Senate bill providing for eight instead of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board so as to assure representation of agricultural interests.

Changes in the bill as reported by Chairman McFadden, of the Banking Committee, were voted down as rapidly as presented. The Senate amendment providing that no Federal Reserve building costing more than $250,000 should be erected without the consent of Congress, was stricken out by the Banking Committee.

MOTHER AND SON DIE IN FIRE.

Two Others Injured In Florence (Wis.) Blaze.

Iron Mountain, Mich.—Two persons perished and two others were severely burned when the home of John Kolar, near Florence (Wis.), was destroyed by fire, according to word received here. The dead are Mrs. Christiania Kolar, 50, mother of four children, and her 15-year-old son. The fire is believed to have originated from a spark in an unguarded grate.

MALT AND HOP SALES LEGAL.

U. S. Court Rules Against Search Warrants Without Proof.

Omaha, Neb.—Federal Judge J. W. Woodrough ruled that a United States commissioner must have proof that bottle caps or extract of malt and hops are designed for unlawful manufacture of liquor before issuing a search warrant for their seizure. J. H. Hanley, former prohibition director, said that as a result of the decision malt and [illegible] would be sold legitimately.

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